



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,681.

號一十八百六千九萬一第

日九廿月五年酉辛

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 4TH, 1921.

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號四月七年十國民華中

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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

EPICAR CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representative Bank Note.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9	No. 8	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsu) dep.	8.00	8.11	8.22	8.33	8.44	8.55	9.06	9.17	9.28	9.39	9.50	10.01	10.12	10.23
SHEN LUNG	8.07	8.18	8.29	8.40	8.51	9.02	9.13	9.24	9.35	9.46	9.57	10.08	10.19	10.30
Shum Chun	8.14	8.25	8.36	8.47	8.58	9.09	9.20	9.31	9.42	9.53	10.04	10.15	10.26	10.37
Shengshui	8.21	8.32	8.43	8.54	9.05	9.16	9.27	9.38	9.49	10.00	10.11	10.22	10.33	10.44
Taipei Market	8.28	8.39	8.50	9.01	9.12	9.23	9.34	9.45	9.56	10.07	10.18	10.29	10.40	10.51
Taipei	8.35	8.46	8.57	9.08	9.19	9.30	9.41	9.52	10.03	10.14	10.25	10.36	10.47	10.58
Shatin	8.42	8.53	9.04	9.15	9.26	9.37	9.48	9.59	10.10	10.21	10.32	10.43	10.54	11.05
Yuennei	8.49	9.00	9.11	9.22	9.33	9.44	9.55	10.06	10.17	10.28	10.39	10.50	11.01	11.12
Kowloon	8.56	9.07	9.18	9.29	9.40	9.51	10.02	10.13	10.24	10.35	10.46	10.57	11.08	11.19

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19
LAST FERRY	8.00	8.11	8.22	8.33	8.44	8.55	9.06	9.17	9.28	9.39	9.50	10.01	10.12	10.23
KOWLOON	8.07	8.18	8.29	8.40	8.51	9.02	9.13	9.24	9.35	9.46	9.57	10.08	10.19	10.30
Shum Chun	8.14	8.25	8.36	8.47	8.58	9.09	9.20	9.31	9.42	9.53	10.04	10.15	10.26	10.37
Shengshui	8.21	8.32	8.43	8.54	9.05	9.16	9.27	9.38	9.49	10.00	10.11	10.22	10.33	10.44
Taipei Market	8.28	8.39	8.50	9.01	9.12	9.23	9.34	9.45	9.56	10.07	10.18	10.29	10.40	10.51
Taipei	8.35	8.46	8.57	9.08	9.19	9.30	9.41	9.52	10.03	10.14	10.25	10.36	10.47	10.58
Shatin	8.42	8.53	9.04	9.15	9.26	9.37	9.48	9.59	10.10	10.21	10.32	10.43	10.54	11.05
Yuennei	8.49	9.00	9.11	9.22	9.33	9.44	9.55	10.06	10.17	10.28	10.39	10.50	11.01	11.12
Kowloon	8.56	9.07	9.18	9.29	9.40	9.51	10.02	10.13	10.24	10.35	10.46	10.57	11.08	11.19

* Will stop at Taipei and Shengshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.
† Will stop at above except on Sundays and Public Holidays.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Sha Tau Kok dep. 8.50 a.m. 12.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.
Sha Tau Kok arr. 9.45 a.m. 12.55 p.m. 5.55 p.m.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.
Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.



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Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

[714]

SCOTTISH SPORT.

VARIABLE CRICKET.

CENTURIES AND POOR SCORING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, May 11th.

Scoring was variable, ranging from Carlton's aggregate of 293 for 4 wickets to Stirling County's meagre total of 13. There were several big individual contributions. The batsmen scored centuries, a rare circumstance so early in the season. More exceptional still is to find a Scottish batsman register two three-figure innings in succession, and A. C. Cullen is to be congratulated on following up his 103 not out against Ferguslie by amassing 101 against Kilmarnock. To C. N. Paterson, the Carlton player, belongs the distinction of the highest individual score, his 138 not out against Edinburgh Institution being a masterly display. John Kerr, emphasised his return to form by a characteristic 111, an innings which laid the foundation of Greenock's victory over Ayr.

Among a number of fine batting performances the most noteworthy was that of S. Osborne, the Royal High School boy, who dismissed eight Allan Glen's school batsmen for 12 runs, taking the last four with successive balls. In senior circles, C. McVie, Glasgow University, had six for 40.

In the Western Union, Clydesdale, the Champions marked their entry this season by a clever victory over West of Scotland, one of the few clubs to defeat them last year. An exciting finish was witnessed at the game at Whitehaugh, where Drumpellier only secured the verdict in the last third over of the game. At Ayr, John Kerr's brilliancy, supplemented by some fine trundling on the part of W. N. Walker, always made Greenock's victory over the local club probable. Uddingston had the easiest win of the afternoon. Ferguslie, who are yet to field their full strength, suffered another heavy reverse at Shawholm.

Forfarshire made a rather inauspicious start for the season; but their old rivals, Perthshire, were in rattling form.

St. Andrew's University, 57; Forfarshire, 52.

Perthshire, 113 for 9; Arbroath, 76.

Edinburgh University, 171; Edinburgh Academicals, 107 for 8.

Carlton, 293 for 4; Institution F.P., 81.

Heriotians, 215 for 6; Royal High School, 89.

Glasgow H.S. F.P., 175 for 7; Cartha, 44.

Glasgow University, 138 for 9; Stirling County, 15.

Leith Franklin, 104 for 5; Merchiston, 71.

Brunswick, 107 for 5; Loretto, 77.

Edin. Acad'my, 180 for 6; Clarendon, 145 for 6.

Watsonians, 178; Watson's, 75.

WESTERN UNION.

Clydesdale, 107 for 8; West of Scotland, 67.

Police, 130 for 7; Ferguslie, 54.

Uddingston, 207; Kilmarnock, 43.

Drumpellier, 113; Kelburne, 104.

Greenock, 201 for 4; Ayr, 61.

SEX AND MATTERS IN SPORT.

The competition for the Silver Cross at the spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club had the unusual feature of a triple tie. The players were Mr. Gordon Simpson, Mr. D. S. M. Guild, and Mr. D. Currie. On the replay, the Cross was won by Mr. Gordon Simpson, Mr. Currie being second, carrying off the Bombay Medal.

An old Scottish Public Schoolboy and an Oldie, Mr. E. Campbell, is to have the distinction of captaining Oxford University XV. next season. He is a talented half-back, and it is predicted that he will yet represent Scotland in International football. He played one of last season's trials with R. L. H. Donald, of Glasgow High School, as "flying" man. Campbell is an old Edinburgh Academy boy. The last representative of this school to captain Oxford University was Mr. J. E. Crabtree, K.C.

Mr. J. B. Langlands, of the Watsonians, has received an appointment in London, and next season he intends playing for the Scottish, who will be glad of his help in view of the trouble they experienced last winter. Langlands is more versatile than is generally believed, and it will be no surprise if, when the next trials come round, he is among the favoured Anglo-Scots.

X-RAYS FOR MALARIA.

An Italian physician, Dr. Antonio Pava, of Venice, has been successfully treating malaria since 1916 by means of x-rays. This treatment is not employed, however, as a substitute for quinine, but merely to re-enforce the action of the spleen and the effect is to reduce the enlargement of this organ. At the same time the composition of the blood is modified. The success obtained by Dr. Pava has been so great, according to the Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse (Lausanne), that the Italian Government has decided to introduce his method of treatment into the military hospitals. Since the war the treatment has been studied by Prof. B. Grassi, who made at a recent meeting of Italian Scientific men a report upon chronic malaria, to be "truly marvellous." The idea of using x-rays in this way is not entirely new, the method having been employed for several years by physicians without encouraging results. The Bibliothèque Universelle says regarding these earlier treatments:

"The attempt was made by them to destroy the parasite contained in the spleen. But it is now known that the x-rays employed for therapeutic action have no effect upon microorganisms, although they may be injurious to the elements of the blood. In the method devised by Dr. Pava, the x-rays are employed to stimulate the functioning of the spleen, and of the lymphatic elements by means of slight but prolonged excitation."

FIGHTING AT THE MONGOLIAN OUTPOSTS.

A Russian news dispatch dated Chita, June 17th, states:

On the morning of June 15th the White Guard forces led by Ungern pressed upon the Mongolian outposts, forty verstas south of Maimaichen.

A detachment, numbering more than four thousand sabres and several field guns, attacked the Far Eastern forces guarding the boundaries. The attack was repulsed by hand grenades. In the further course of the day the troops of the Far Eastern Republic entrapped the enemy by means of skilful manoeuvring, and after a stubborn fight defeated it. As the enemy retreated the cavalry forces of the Far Eastern Republic gave chase. A great many prisoners were taken, including one Pehar Baergun, who is Ungern's right-hand man.

On June 6th a large detachment on Ungern's forces attempted to capture the city of Troitzkosavsk from the west, but were defeated. It is understood that Ungern's forces were divided into several columns, one of which, consisting of some four thousand men, was under the command of General Rashushin. It moved along the left bank of the Selenga river into the territory of Soviet Russia and was beaten by Soviet troops. The remnants of the column had a narrow escape into Mongolia. The left column of the 7th and 8th tried to cross the river Chikhe in the Sharnchikaya region, but meeting with stubborn resistance was compelled to withdraw.

The population of the border districts mobilized immediately on learning of Ungern's invasion and mustered over 2,000 men. The fight continued on June 12th, and there were many bayonet charges. The Ungernists are completely shattered and are panic-stricken. They are running in all directions. Six caissons, munition boxes, 16 machine-guns, a baggage train and many camels were captured by the troops of the Far Eastern Republic. Large stores of military supplies also fell into their hands. The people's revolutionary army and the revolutionary detachments organized by the people showed high courage in their assault upon the superior forces of their enemy. In the last battle the leader of the defence forces of Troitzkosavsk, Maturhin, was wounded.—*Datta*.

EXPORTS CREDIT SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S EXPLANATION.

The following *communiqué* has been issued: Mention has been made in recent Reuter telegrams of the British Export Credits Scheme introduced by the Home Government and of the fact that India is excluded from its operation. There appears to be some misunderstanding in this country as to the exact scheme referred to. The scheme in question is that announced by Sir Robert Horne in the House of Commons on March 26th, 1929, and provides for the guaranteeing of export bills up to 85 per cent. or alternatively, of the Home Government sharing up to 70 per cent. of any loss that may be incurred. The scheme is only applicable to goods wholly or partly produced in the United Kingdom.

It has been devised primarily in the interests of exporting firms in that country, and is of much more limited and local application than the various schemes of international credits which have been under discussion for some time in various countries. It appeared, therefore, to the Secretary of State and the Government of India that India would derive no benefit from participating in the United Kingdom scheme and the Home Government were accordingly asked to exclude India therefrom. There is in fact no difficulty in India obtaining credit for the commodities which she requires, and it appeared unnecessary in the present conditions to give any additional facilities for imports into India on credit terms.

The problem in India is to provide credit facilities at the other end; viz., in respect of her exports to certain foreign countries, and the question of India's participation in some scheme of international credits is under separate consideration.

MAJOR CROMPTON-SMITH'S MURDER.

A dramatic scene took place in the House of Commons when Sir Hamar Greenwood read a touching letter of farewell to his wife from Major Crompton-Smith which was written within an hour of his murder by Sinn Féiners as a reprisal for the execution of Sinn Féiners in Cork on April 28th. The letter declared that the writer would die like an Englishman and soldier and expressed the tenderest love for his wife and infant daughter. He bequeathed a watch to the officer who was executing him because he believed that he was a gentleman carrying out what he sincerely believed to be his duty.

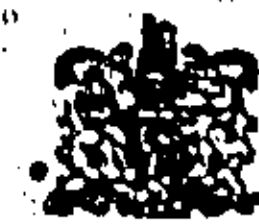
WHEN A MAN'S FORTY.

If he has not previously worn glasses, he should lose no time in having his sight properly tested.

If he has worn them, he should make quite sure by a scientific test that his glasses do not want altering. This is important. Up to the age of forty the muscles of the eyes will sometimes make up for defect by straining. After forty, the elasticity of these muscles gradually lessens until they become quite tant. The

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[728]

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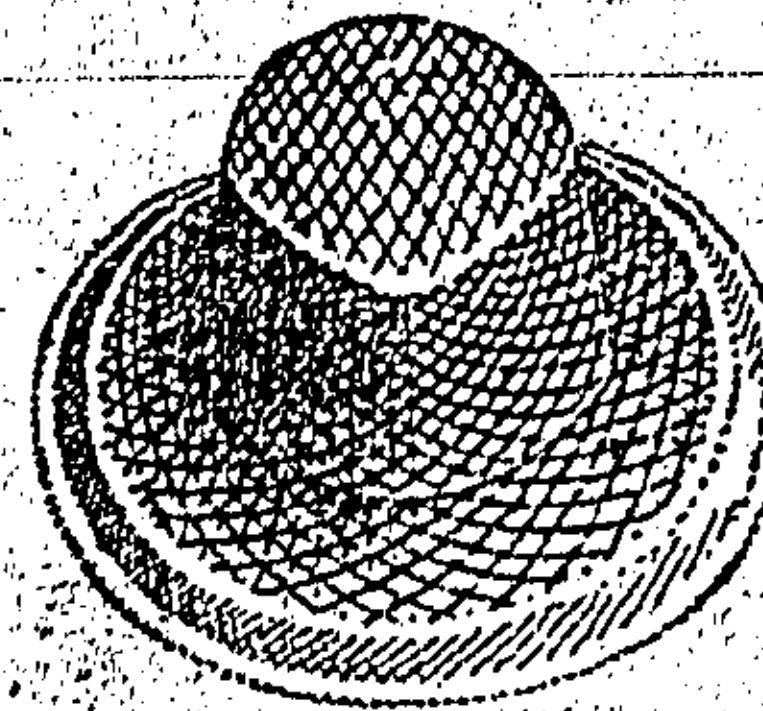
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CORRESPONDENCE

"SHOE MONEY."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—Will you please allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to bring to the notice of H.E. the Governor and the Hon. Members of the Legislative Council the extortion of "shoe money" from tenants by rent-collectors, encouraged by landlords?

Many tenants besides paying unreasonable high rental to landlords, have been compelled to pay "shoe money" to rent-collectors.

The following is the translation of a Chinese letter recently received by the writer, and it explains itself:—

"To the Ming To Girls' School."

By our last letter we notified you that for the floor occupied by your school (30, Hollywood Road) shoe money of two dollars per month was to be charged. But when we came to collect it, you refused to pay. You must know that to charge a charge of Shoe Money on tenants is the common practice of our landlords, ordered by landlords as compensation to their rent agents.

Now your school has obstinately refused to pay us, by saying that you wanted to find out if the charge was legal. On our part, no matter what may come, Shoe Money we will certainly demand. Should you think the charge oppressive, you may remove to a place where you need not pay any shoe money. We are the landlord and you are the tenant. Do not frighten us with your absurd talk of law.

Now we again send you this letter, to let you know that the said shoe money charged against your school should be paid up on the 10th day of this month (June 21st), otherwise you must not say that we are outrageous.

Signed 14th day 5th moon.

(June 21st).

(Sd.) FUK SHANG.

Will the Government make provision in the Bill to further protect tenants from rent collectors' extortion in any form, such as "Shoe Money" and "Dry Rent," etc., etc.

Thanking you for the insertion and enclosing my card,—I remain, Yours faithfully,

A PERMANENT RESIDENT.

Hongkong, July 2nd, 1921.

FRENCH BANK SUSPENSION.

MANY HONGKONG INVESTORS AFFECTED.

The one topic of conversation on ferry and tram and in the street during the week-end was the news announced on Saturday morning of the suspension of the Bank Industrielle de Chine. Apparently a great many salaried folk and small investors are affected—all the more inconveniently if they had already banked their monthly pay. A small crowd assembled outside the local office of the Bank on Saturday morning but, as the doors did not open, they could do nothing. Later on, a notice was exhibited in the following terms: "The bank has suspended payment until further notice, by order of the Head Office." The crowd then slowly dispersed.

The bank's subscribed capital is 150,000,000 francs; the paid up capital, 75,000,000; the reserve funds are given in the announcements as 7,000,000,000; and the deposits as 7,885,000,000. The Chinese Government owns one-third of the capital. The Head Office is in Paris and the Bank has branches at Antwerp, Batavia, Bordeaux, Canton, Foochow, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, London, Lyons, Marseilles, Moukden, New York, Peking, Pnom Penh, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Tainanfu, Vladivostok, Yokohama and Yunnanfu. The manager of the local branch is M. Montargis.

HONGKONG FINANCES.

DEFICIT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921.

A deficit of roughly half a million dollars for the first quarter of the Government's financial year is shown in the Colonial Treasurer's report published in the *Government Gazette*. The revenue for March was \$1,077,287, as compared with \$1,136,841 for March last year. The revenue for the first three months of this year amounted to \$3,555,935 as against \$3,671,771.

The expenditure for March amounted to \$1,070,124 as against \$1,452,452 a year ago, and the expenditure for the first three months of the year was \$3,008,037 as against \$2,490,442.

At the end of February, the Government had a balance of assets over liabilities of \$5,030,411 and had increased this to \$5,937,504 by the end of March.

THE H. B. WARING CO.

GREAT SUCCESS IN "TRILBY."

Even the torrential downpour on Saturday night could not damp the ardour of the theatregoers, and there was a large attendance at the Theatre Royal to witness the opening performance of the H. B. Waring Co. in George du Maurier's "Trilby." No greater testimony to the popularity of the company could be offered, and "Trilby" further enhanced the reputation gained by the artists on their previous visit to the Colony. It was, also, the reputation of the play which attracted many. In spite of the passage of years and of the fact that hypnotism is no longer looked upon as mere trickery as it was in George du Maurier's days, "Trilby" still retains its power to grip the imagination. The forceful characterisation in "Svengali," the charming directness of Trilby, with the romantic atmosphere of artists' studios in the Latin Quarter in Paris, all invest the play with characteristics which make a strong appeal. There are few who have not read George du Maurier's masterpiece, but the number of those who have seen the play staged is, probably, very limited, at least in Hongkong. Every one, however, has heard of the great success of the late Sir Beerbohm Tree as "Svengali" when the play was produced. "Svengali" is hardly ever mentioned without the mind harking back to the triumph of Beerbohm Tree in the part. Under the circumstances it was a critical assembly which awaited the rise of the curtain on Saturday night.

The artists, however, were quite equal to the task. From the opening scene in the studio when the "Three Musketeers of the Brush" discover that they are in love with their model, Trilby O'Ferrall, and the appearance of Svengali to the finale, it proved an artistic triumph for the H. B. Waring Co. While the brunt of the work fell upon Mr. Charles Quartermaine, as Svengali, and upon Miss Jeannette Sherwin, who appeared in the role of Trilby, the company would not have recorded such a great success as it did if the other parts had not been ably filled. Mr. Frank Vosper, as Talbot Wynne (Tuffy), Mr. Wordley Hulse as Alexander McAlister (The Laird), Mr. Peter Cresswell as William Bagot (Little Billie)—the three artists—Mr. Christian Morrow as Gecko, Mr. Frederick Annerley as Duc de la Rochemartel, Mr. James Jolley in the two parts of Rev. Thomas Bagot and Colonel Kaw, the theatrical manager, Miss Alys Rees as Mrs. Bagot and, last but not least, Miss May Hallatt as Madame Vinard, the concierge, all deserve unstinted praise for the manner in which they supported Mr. Charles Quartermaine and Miss Jeannette Sherwin.

Mr. Charles Quartermaine's Svengali will be reckoned among his greatest triumphs in Hongkong, greater even than his Sherlock Holmes in "The Speckled Band." He invested the character with an uncanny realism. In his movements and mannerisms there was, now and then, a trace of Tree's influence, but there was no slavish imitation of Tree's methods.

Miss Jeannette Sherwin's acting revealed in her almost unsuspected depths of emotional powers. Her "Trilby" will be remembered after much else is forgotten. In the third act her delineation of Trilby in a hypnotic trance and Trilby herself was nothing short of marvellous, and in the finale she rose to great heights in histrionic expression. It was no wonder that there was deafening applause when the curtain fell on the dying Trilby, and the audience would not be satisfied until Miss Jeannette Sherwin, Mr. Charles Quartermaine and, practically, the entire Company had appeared to acknowledge the ovation.

One only hopes that the Company will repeat "Trilby" to enable those who did not brave the elements last Saturday to see Miss Jeannette Sherwin in the title role, with Mr. Charles Quartermaine as Svengali.

To-night the Company presents "The Choice."

VETERAN'S 33 CHILDREN.

Sergeant S. J. Best, formerly of the Royal Fusiliers, died at Alwal North, Cape Province, on April 22nd, after a long illness. He was 87 years of age, and had spent the greater part of his life in South Africa. He married twice, and was the father of 33 children. Best held the following campaign medals:—Crimea, Boer War, Indian War, Indian Mutiny, Gaika-Galeka (Kaffir War), Basuto Land Wars, and Transkei; Boer War, Queen's Medal and King and Queen's Medal, bars Transvaal and Free State.

THE WAR OF THE TWO KWANGS.

YUNNANESE CO-OPERATING WITH CANTONESE.

Reports reaching Canton are to the effect that Yunnanese troops, co-operating with the Cantonese Army, are well on the way to Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi province, by way of Paoch, while the troops under General Li Lich Chun, advancing from Kweichow are said to be meeting with "remarkable success."

Complaint is made that a Japanese staff officer is assisting the Kwangsi troops. His name is given as Captain Nagamura, and he is reported to be directing an artillery brigade.

The *Canton Times* states that in order to intercept any outside assistance that may be sent to the Kwangsi troops by water, two cruisers of the Navy have been to patrol the sea around Tien Pak and Pak Hoi.

The Kwangsi troops are still continuing to press on the Cantonese line of defence in Yum Lim and the Kou Lo districts with the firm determination of securing an outlet to the sea by which route outside assistance can be obtained. The report that a certain Japanese steamer is due to arrive in that part of the province heavily loaded with arms and ammunition from the north necessitates the caution that is being taken by the Navy to intercept outside assistance for the Kwangsi troops.

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

PATRONAL FESTIVAL.

In spite of the inclement weather, there were large congregations at S. Peter's Church, West Point, yesterday, for the services in connection with the Patronal Festival. Holy Communion was celebrated at 8 a.m. At 11 a.m. there was Procession, Sung Eucharist and Sermon. Merbecke's beautiful "Missa Solemnelle" was well rendered by an augmented choir. Mendelssohn's Kyrie and Sullivan's "Oh, Gladsome Light," the latter sung unaccompanied, were introduced. The celebrant was the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Headmaster of the Diocesan Boys' School. The Rev. H. de T. Lyner preached an appropriate sermon on the life of the Church's Patron Saint. The Service concluded with the sailors' hymn ("Eternal Father, Strong to Save.") The church presented a bright aspect; the altar—with its dignified 16th century riddels—and the entrance to the chancel being decorated with white lilies and greenery.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM AT HOME.

THE BURDEN ON TAX-PAYERS.

The following extract from a report of recent proceedings in the House of Commons is not without special interest in Hongkong at the present moment:—The House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on a vote of over fifteen millions for the Ministry of Health, which was submitted by Sir A. Mond, who stated that, despite the difficulties with which they had had to contend, they had succeeded in effecting a reduction in the estimate of over three millions, most of it, he agreed, in relation to housing services.

As to housing, considerable progress was being made, but there would be a loss to the State of 250 a year in respect of each house erected by local authorities under the present housing scheme, which, translated into terms of 200,000 and 300,000 houses, meant an annual burden upon the taxpayer of from twelve to eighteen millions.

HUGE PETROLEUM FIRE IN FORMOSA.

TWO MILLIONS DAMAGE.

An explosion of petroleum is reported by a Takao message to the Japanese papers as taking place at about 10.30 on the morning of June 15th in one of the oil godowns belonging to the Ando Firm, of Takao, Formosa. The godown, the report says, caught fire and a quantity of oil cans exploded, the entire building covering about 400 square yards being completely demolished. The flames spread to the oil godowns of the local Standard Oil Company, which was also destroyed. The adjoining godowns belonging to the Osaka Shosen, Yamashita Kisen, Mitsui and Mitsubishi Companies were in a very dangerous situation. The origin of the fire is not clear. The damage is "roughly" estimated at 2,000,000.

THE FIRST WOMAN BARRISTER.

The list of successful students at the Trinity Examination held by the Council of Legal Education, contains the name of the first woman student to pass the final Bar examination. She is Miss Olive Catherine Clapham, of the Middle Temple, who passed in Class III.

"THE SWASTIKA."

HONGKONG'S FIRST LITERARY MAGAZINE.

The first number of *The Swastika*, the first literary periodical in Hongkong, is out, and it is not difficult to see how laborious a task the editor and his colleagues had before them in unearthing literary talent in the Colony. Perhaps the traditional modesty—or is it now too old-fashioned?—of men and women engaged in literary pursuits has prevented others from sending in their contributions. There is, for instance, no contribution from a lady who has written some beautiful verses for a local religious publication. It is, perhaps, not too much to expect that before *The Swastika* is many months old new contributors will rise in its support, and make it the receptacle of their literary labours, when the quest of the dollar allows them to do so.

As to the contents of the first number, frankly, they are rather disappointing. They lack variety. The paucity of contributions, perhaps, is partly responsible for this defect, and, partly, the medium chosen by most of the contributors to express their ideas. It is unfortunately true that no publication can thrive on poetry; not because the world does not appreciate poetic effort, but because it is difficult to obtain poems of sterling merit in such large numbers, as to fill the pages of periodicals, and because the one dictum on which the world is unanimous is that bad poetry is worse than the plague. The one individual battling with the pangs of hunger in any of the world's great cities who does not evoke sympathy is the poet, because the world in a practical manner jumps to the conclusion that he must be guilty of producing bad poetry or else he would not be starving. Anyway, pages of indifferent verses become monotonous. To remedy this defect even Mr. Austin Harrison finds it necessary to look for good prose and variety of themes for the *English Review*. In *The Swastika* the name of a single contributor appears, in the thirty pages of the journal, no less than eleven times, and much of the verse is below the ordinary level. It has the demerit of having been written to order. The sonnet by "A. Nicol Mac Alpine," for instance, begins like an epic and ends like a limerick. In "Keith West's" contributions there is hardly a single line of outstanding poetic merit. The poem "Hongkong," by M.K., sacrifices much to form, but, with the exception of the third line, it is a good essay. It would have been better if "M.K." had selected another word than "grand" for the keynote of the composition. Perhaps, the two poems by "F.J.B." touch the highest summit in poetry in the publication. The "Love's Awakening" has depth and pathos, and "Eventide" has rich imagery and feeling. In the second verse of "Eventide," however, the phrase "argent west" is either a misprint, or is a slip of the pen. (There are more misprints, by the way, in this monthly periodical than are found ordinarily in a single issue of a daily paper in Hongkong.) The west could not be argent (*argentum*) at sunset; it could be ardent (*ardere*), but only in a sense which is now not commonly recognised. Mr. A. Alban Parker's two contributions, "Wild Moods" and "Estrangement," read well, but the themes selected offer little scope for poetic fervour. As a narrative poem, "A Comedy of Errors" by "E.C.O." has the charm of simplicity. "E.V.H." contributes a short story about Ng Kwong, the story-teller, which will be read with considerable interest. He has, also, "a metrical version of a passage of Maurice Baring,"—a very creditable performance.

"A Handful of Hay from 'Leaves of Grass'" a contribution, which occupies the first place in *The Swastika*, is interesting as an exposition of Walt Whitman's style. It gives a point to the arguments for and against Walt Whitman as a poet in the "Symposium." The symposium, however, lacks definiteness; it is suggestive, but it is vague and leaves the reader without any conclusive information regarding the subject discussed.—A fault common to such treatment of controversial topics. Obviously it is impossible to convince any intelligent reader by generalities. What is needed is a critical analysis, and a symposium in a modern review does not offer much scope for discussion of details. Philosophers, both in the East and the West, have employed the method for the exposition of their principles, but, then, the dialogues have covered more space than any modern literary journal can afford to devote to any topic.

As a matter of fact, *The Swastika*, as a whole, suffers from the indefiniteness of its aim—the first consideration in a literary journal. It was shrewd advice some one offered the editor "to become a combination of John Bull in its more rabid moments and the *Pink 'In* in its more mild shades." If it was financial success the editor sought, the two papers named have distinct personalities and cater for the millions. They fulfil their purpose. In their own spheres they are very well-written. A purely literary journal, financially, is a risky hazard, unless it has a definite policy. It is difficult, after reading through *The Swastika*, to find what particular cause it advocates. Judging by the stress laid upon Walt Whitman's place among the poets one would expect it to be the supporter of the modern movement in *vers libre*, but the poems it presents do not, in a single instance, come under the category of free verse. It is evidently not meant to be a serious literary journal, or the editor would not have thought it worth while to offer the sum of ten dollars for a poem on a subject more suitable for a tailoring trade journal.

TWO WONDERS OF OLD AGE.

Wonderful records of old age were accomplished on May 7th.

The Howard do Walden Swimming Trophy offered by the Sorrentine Swimming Club, was won amid great enthusiasm by Mr. H. Ledger, who, in seventy years old.

Mrs. E. Allison, principal of the Crescent School, Selby, completed a term of seventy-two years of age, and is now assisted in her work by her daughter.

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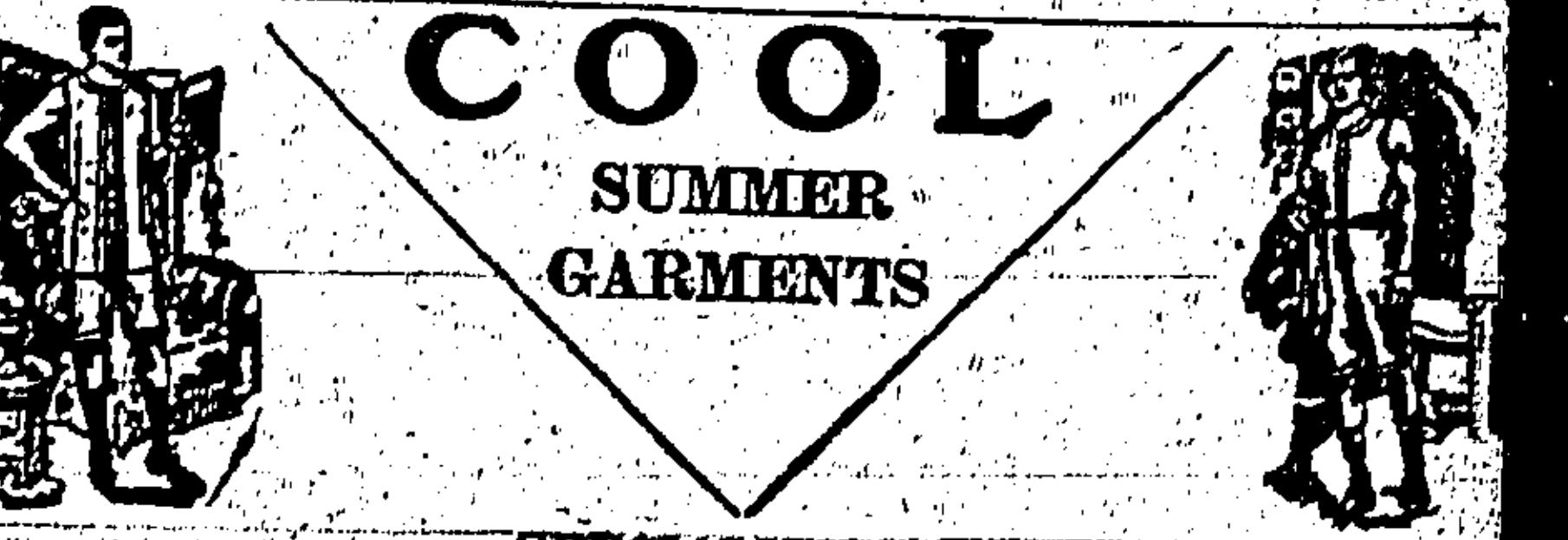
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WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS: SPECTACULAR "COUP DE GRACE" RUMOUR IN DUBLIN: GENERAL SMUTS' NEW ROLE.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS SENSATION: NORTON'S COLLAPSE IN CHALLENGE ROUND.

DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT: CHALLENGER KNOCKED OUT. DEMPSEY'S BATTERING TACTICS.

LONDON, July 2nd. Dempsey knocked out Carpentier in the fourth round.

SPECTACULAR "COUP DE GRACE." Jersey City, July 3rd. Ninety thousand, including many women, were present at the fight. The receipts were \$1,600,000.

Carpentier was confident personified. As he entered the ring, he took the offensive immediately. His snappy work with both hands made Dempsey seem comparatively slow. Dempsey, finding that his rights were not reaching the mark, owing to the Frenchman's clever ducking, started body punishment, which finally wore down Carpentier to a condition which made it easy for Dempsey to administer the coup de grace.

A heavy right to the neck, and a left to the stomach, early in the fourth round, made Carpentier fall forward. He remained on all fours, seemingly in distress and rose on the count nine. The doctor, who examined Carpentier after the fight, said that the Frenchman's right thumb was broken in two places and his wrist was sprained. Dempsey was unmarked and was in his happiest mood. Dempsey declared, "Carpentier is a good, game fellow, but I think I got it over him. I do not remember once being hit hard enough even to shake me."

Carpentier took his defeat gamely, warmly praised Dempsey and said that he had staked his all on a win in the second round; he hit Dempsey hard but could not drop him; he tried again in the third round but a right to the neck seemed to daze him. Dempsey, who was leaning on the ropes with an expressionless face, darted forward, disarming the Frenchman's blows and drove a right with all his might to the heart. It was a fearful blow, and Carpentier crashed down, but did not lose consciousness. He tried to rise, clashing the canvas, and got almost to his knees, his legs working spasmodically and eyes wide open. He gasped for air, and gazed appealingly at Deschamps, who, wild-eyed, stood in a corner watching the referee counting out. Carpentier, at the count eight, made a superhuman effort to rise, but it was in vain, and he fell forward on his face, beaten. Dempsey assisted him to rise, and dragged him to a corner where he revived in a few seconds. There spectators stood in their seats, wildly shouting and cheering.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

LATER. The principals entered the ring at 2.55 p.m. Both were loudly applauded by a vast concourse of spectators. Carpentier waved his hand, smiling broadly, and slapped Dempsey on the back.

The fight began at 3.18 p.m. In the first round, Carpentier opened with a left hand, then came to a clinch. In consequent fighting Dempsey battered Carpentier unmercifully to the ropes. It was Dempsey's round.

In the second round, Dempsey drove Carpentier around the ring. Carpentier stopped short and drove his right to the jaw. Dempsey jabbed his opponent. Then the Frenchman rained rights to the head. Carpentier's left eye was badly cut. Dempsey missed with two terrific swings.

In the third round, Dempsey was still aggressive, but Carpentier neatly ducked, avoiding several hard blows. Carpentier landed a hard right. Dempsey sent most of the blows to the body. The men exchanged several hard rights and lefts. In fighting, Dempsey battered his opponent's body. Dempsey delivered an upper-cut just as the bell rang.

In the fourth round, Dempsey kept landing blows on the body, and also sent a left upper cut, which made his opponent groggy. He then floored the Frenchman with a right to the jaw. Carpentier rose, but Dempsey, with a short right to the body, sent him down for the full count.

The fourth round lasted 76 seconds. Dempsey had all the better of the fight throughout, battering Carpentier unmercifully and several times sending him to the ropes. Indeed, had the bell not gone at the right moment, the challenger would have been knocked out in the third round.

Carpentier finished flat on his face, motionless, and with legs and arms stretched out.

CARPENTIER'S BROKEN WRIST.

MANHATTAN, July 3rd. Carpentier's performance appears in a more favourable light on account of the announcement of the Frenchman's trainer that Carpentier broke his wrist in two places when he smashed Dempsey's jaw in the second round. Three physicians are now attending Carpentier.

ALTERATION IN BETTING.

NEW YORK, July 2nd. The odds on Dempsey have shortened to 2 to 1, but takers are scarce.

WORLD'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

CHALLENGE ROUND OF SINGLES.

LONDON, July 2nd. At Wimbledon in the World's Lawn Tennis Championships, in the Singles challenge round, Tilden (America) defeated Norton (South Africa). Scores, 4-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-0, 7-5.

There was a record crowd present. Norton began in a wonderful fashion, winning the first two sets, but thereafter his play deteriorated, and he made many mistakes when at a critical stage he had splendid opportunities of winning. Norton, in the opening sets, made many forceful and accurate strokes, and volleyed brilliantly, and with Tilden frequently double-faulting, Norton seized all the chances. Thereafter, the South African fell away inexplicably. Tilden, although not playing his best, monopolised the court and made five match two sets all. The strain of the deciding test was obviously too much for Norton, who was more than once within a stroke of victory, but made mistakes after mistakes, allowing his opponent to snatch a somewhat fortunate victory.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

In the final of the Men's Doubles, Lycett and Woosnam beat Gordon and A. H. Lowe; scores, 6-3, 6-0, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES.

In the Mixed Doubles, Lycett and Miss Ryan beat Woosnam and Miss Howkins by 2 sets to nil.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

In the Ladies' Doubles, Miss Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Beaman and Mrs. Peacock by 2 sets to nil.

BRITISH DAVIS CUP TEAM.

LONDON, July 3rd. The British Isles Davis Cup Team is as follows:—F. G. Lowe, Turnbull, Cecil Campbell and Woosnam, the last named as captain.

EASY VICTORY FOR FRENCH LADY CHAMPION.

At Wimbledon, Miss Susan Lenglen beat Miss Ryan by 6-2, 6-0 in the Ladies' Championship.

The world's championship ladies' singles final was played in the presence of H.M. the Queen and Princess Mary. Half an hour's disappointing game suffered for Miss Lenglen totally to vanquish Miss Ryan, who was out-maneuvred and out-played by a vastly superior player. Miss Lenglen was always unexcelled, her terrific service and hard returns being feebly resisted. It was her easiest victory in the championships.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

LATER. In the men's doubles semi-final Lycett and Woosnam beat Roper Barrett and Norton 8-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Le Touquet in the French open golf championship, Boomer (St. Cloud) beat Massy who retired at the sixteenth hole.

BRITAIN'S REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 30th. The decrease in the British revenue returns is chiefly due to a falling off in the sales of surplus war stores, amounting to £24,000,000, and a fall in the yield from Excess Profit Duty from £20,000,000 to £17,000,000.

The expenditure was £271,000,000 being a decrease of only £12,000,000 as compared with last year.

INQUEST OF DEATH OF LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, June 30th. At the inquest on Lady Randolph Churchill a verdict of accidental death was returned.

IRISH RUMOUR. GENERAL SMUTS' NEW ROLE.

LONDON, July 3rd. Peace rumours are in circulation in Dublin as a result, it is reported, of a secret visit from General Smuts.

BRITISH FIRM'S CONCESSION.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT DECREE.

BUENOS AIRES, July 3rd. A decree has been issued declaring that the concession granted to Messrs. Vickers, Maxim to construct a shipyard at La Plata has lapsed.

STATUS OF EGYPT.

DELEGATION TO DISCUSS WITH BRITISH CABINET.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1st. The official delegation to England to discuss the future status of Egypt with the British Cabinet has sailed on the H. E. Eighteen hundred attended the farewell reception given in honour of the delegation. There were no disturbances in the town.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

SUGGESTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, July 2nd. The International Conference on White Slave Traffic has referred to a committee the motion of the British delegate urging the Council of the League of Nations to appoint a permanent international committee to advise the Council on white slave matters.

TREATY WITH ANGORA.

SUGGESTION OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, June 28th (delayed). The papers advocate an agreement with the Turkish Angora Government regarding Cilicia and Syria.

Same day, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Angora Government, is expected in Paris to-day.

U.S. END STATE OF WAR.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, July 2nd. A spirited debate preceded the vote on the resolution ending the state of war. Senator Brandegee, replying to questions, expressed the opinion that the result of the resolution will be the withdrawal of American troops from Germany. It was not the intention of the Republicans to have a treaty of peace with Germany, but a treaty of commerce.

President Harding has signed the Congress resolution, thus ending the state of war with Germany and Austria.

INTERNATIONAL CREDITS.

SUPPORT OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 2nd. The fact that the resolutions passed by the Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce included one supporting the Termination export credits scheme is regarded as very important by those interested in the international credits movement, as the success of the scheme depends on the support of businessmen of all nations. The prospects of France and Italy—both large exporting countries—participating in the scheme are now regarded as hopeful, while the American approval is a good augury.

AN "OMNIBUS" RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 30th. Before closing, the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution in favour of the construction of the Channel Tunnel, the inauguration of an Anglo-Continental railway service, urging the development and improvement of electric communications, recommending the return of pre-war conditions as regards passports with reduced fees, and the abolition of visas. It was announced that Japan had decided to join the Congress.

THE LEAGUE AND LABOUR.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, June 30th. In the House of Commons, in the course of a discussion on the Washington Labour Convention, Dr. Macnamara said that the Government was prepared to ratify the Conventions, except as regards an eight-hour day and maternity benefit. It was proposed to request the League of Nations to call a special conference to consider framing more elastic hours.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the suggestion that the Government desired to wreck the League of Nations or to render futile the labour organization arising therefrom; but he pointed out that the accomplishment of all the ideals of labour organization was impossible so long as some of the greatest industrial nations, for example the United States, were not parties to its decisions.

On the motion of Dr. Macnamara the Convention was approved by 164 votes to 53.

THIRD TEST MATCH. FIRST AUSTRALIAN INNINGS.

LONDON, July 2nd. In the third test match at Leeds, Mead, Hallows, Mayne, Collins, Oldfield and River were not playing. The weather was glorious, and there were 21,000 spectators. The wicket was perfect.

With the total at 50, Tennyson, finding cover-point, badly split his finger, necessitating several stitches. His further participation in the match is very doubtful.

Douglas assumed the captaincy. The fielding was good, and there were frequent bowling changes. The Australians batted 3 hrs. 20 mins. The following were the Australian scores:

AUSTRALIANS, 1ST INNINGS.	
BARDSEY, c Woolley, b Douglas	8
ANDREWS, c Woolley, b Douglas	19
PELOW, c Hearne, b Woolley	22
MACARNEY, lbw, b Parkin	15
TAYLOR (L.N.), c Douglas, b Jupp	30
GREGORY, b Parkin	1
ARMSTRONG, b Douglas	77
HENRY, b Parkin	0
CARTER, b Jupp	34
MACDONALD, not out	21
MAILEY, b Parkin	6
Extras	25
Total	400

Reuter's telegram has been badly mutilated in transit. The total of the Australian first innings is given as 400, but the "extras" are shown as "Fifty-six." The scores added to "25," however, do not give the total 400.

BOWLING ANALYSIS (ENGLAND.)

Douglas took 3 wickets for 50 runs: White, 4 for 70; Parkin, 4 for 100; Hearne, 2 for 21; Jupp 2 for 7; and Woolley, 1 for 34.

ENGLAND, 1ST INNINGS.

HARDINGE	11
WOOLLEY, b Gregory	0
HEARNE, b Macdonald	7
DUCAST	3

When stumps were drawn England had 12 runs for the loss of 3 wickets.

[Here again Reuter's telegram has been mutilated in transmission. The scores given total 21, and it is not stated whether the third wicket down was Ducast or Hardinge.]

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTY RESULTS.

LONDON, June 30th. Notts beat Kent by eight wickets.

Sussex beat Leicestershire by an innings and 27 runs.

Players beat the Gentlemen by an innings and three runs.

Marylebone beat Oxford by 103 runs.

LATER CABLES.

ROWING.

HENLEY RESULTS.

LONDON, July 2nd. At Henley, in the finals of the Thames Challenge Cup, Christiania (Norway) beat Corpus Christi (Oxford) by a length in 7 min. 12 secs.

In the Grand, Magdalen (Oxford) beat Jesus (Cambridge) by a length in 6 min. 54 secs.

In the Second, Wyfold Cup, Jesus (Cambridge) beat Royal (Cheshire), in 60 secs.

In the Diamonds, Eyles (Delft University, Holland) beat Beresford (Thames) by 13 lengths, in 8 min. 28 secs.

In the Ladies' Plate, Eton beat Lady Margaret College in 6 min. 05 secs.

In the Goblets, Jesus College beat Christ Church, Oxford.

In the Stewards' Cup, Magdalen beat Leander easily by three lengths in 7 min. 35 secs.

In the Visitors' Cup, Lincoln (Oxford) beat Magdalen.

MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK.

COAL CRISIS MEASURES.

LONDON, July 2nd. The emergency regulations necessitated by the coal dispute have expired, and the restrictions on the movement and consumption of coal are at an end. The dispersal of the Defence Force, formed in April, commenced to-day.

ISLAMIC INSTITUTE.

PARIS, June 28th (delayed). Senator Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons and a former Cabinet Minister, is heading the committee for organizing an Islamic Institute in Paris.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. HODGES' INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, June 30th. After the meeting of the Miners' Executive, Mr. Hodges stated that a telegram had been sent to the districts, stating that in view of the overwhelming vote in favour of acceptance of the terms, the miners should return to work without delay.

"ALL-ROUND CONGRATULATIONS."

LONDON, July 2nd. The Government, owners, and miners' representatives have formally signed the agreement amid all-round congratulations.

DJAMBI OILFIELDS.

THE HAGUE, July 2nd. The First Chamber has passed the Djambo Oilfields Bill by 27 votes to 18.

LORD NORTHCLEE.

LONDON, June 30th. Lord Northcliffe is going to Australia for the winter.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

QUESTION OF ITS EXTENSION.

LONDON, July 2nd. The proposal to extend the Anglo-Japanese Alliance for three months, during which time the question of subsequent renewal may be discussed by the Empire statesmen and their peoples, was referred to Tokio.

Reuter learns that the view is now held that the Alliance continues in force for a year after July 13th, its tenth anniversary. It is recalled that Great Britain and Japan, last July, jointly intimated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations that the Alliance, in the event of renewal, will be altered in conformity with the Covenant of the League. This intimation is not now regarded as a denunciation of the Treaty, and, therefore, the proposed extension of the Alliance until October is not necessary.

LEGAL ASPECT OF EXTENSION.

Misapprehensions regarding the present position of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance have been cleared up by Reuter, who has been informed that the Anglo-Japanese Note sent to the League of Nations last July was regarded by the Law Officers of the Crown, but not by Lord Curzon, as constituting a denunciation of the Treaty, which would accordingly expire on July 13th. Hence, the proposal to extend its operation for three months to allow discussions regarding the future.

Japan, at the time, dissented from the view. The British Law Officers and the Dominions were perfectly cognisant of the position, which continued till a day or two ago, when the Lord Chancellor reversed the previous decision of the other Law Officers.

The question of extension for three months has, therefore, been dropped, and the Treaty, even if denounced on July 13th, automatically continues for a year.

THE "SUDDEN" DISCOVERY.

The Westminster Gazette says that the sudden discovery of the government's legal advisers that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty does not require renewal may not make much difference to the actual future policy of the Empire, but it clearly greatly alters the immediate issue before the Imperial Conference. The Government should have been quite clear about the legal position of the treaty long before the conference met.

FOR AND AGAINST RENEWAL.

The Observer welcomes the prolongation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty as affording a valuable respite necessary to mature consideration, and the paper simultaneously warns against procrastination and evasion of the issues which must be faced. The journal includes the adoption of a new pact including the United States, failing which the newspaper is of the opinion that the renunciation of the Alliance, which is the most valuable bridge between the East and the West, will be fraught with the gravest dangers for the internal unity of the Empire and the peace of the world.

The Sunday Times also, advocates profiting by the opportunity, in order to explore the possibility of connecting the treaty with the projected British, Japanese and American disarmament conference.

The Sunday Times sums up the arguments for and against the renewal. In the former case, it mentions the possibility of subsequent strained Japanese and American relations, while the principal reason in favour is the natural desire not to break with an old friend, coupled with the feeling that, as an ally of Japan, Great Britain might be able to exercise influence over her policy, notably in China.

PROFOUND SECRECY.

LATER. Profound secrecy is maintained regarding the discussions on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the Imperial Conference. Apart from Reuter's announcement that the Alliance is regarded to have been automatically renewed for a year, the only information vouchsafed is that there are no developments to report, and that the account of the proceedings published in certain newspapers is partial, and, therefore, misleading. It is pointed out that the proposals for an international agreement as regards the Pacific embody no new idea and are not the suggestion of any particular person. No approaches regarding the question have so far been made to the United States or Japan, and the suggestion, so far, has not hitherto assumed a concrete form.

No fewer than seven British Cabinet Ministers attended yesterday's conference, namely Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, Lord Lee, Sir L. Worthington, Evans, and Captain Guest, but Mr. Churchill, was absent, while another Canadian Minister was present, namely Mr. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, who only arrived on June 28th.

The presence of the Ministers of War and of Air was due to the fact that the Empire's defence was on the agenda, but discussions on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance occupied most of the day.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

PARIS, June 28th (delayed). The Japanese Crown Prince had luncheon with the King of Spain, who is now in Paris.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY. PRIME MINISTER ON WORLD PEACE.

An extremely cordial welcome Great Britain was extended, last month, to the Hon. George Harvey, the newly arrived American Ambassador, when he was entertained at dinner by the Prime Minister at the Hotel Victoria. The company which assembled to do honour to Mr. Harvey was a large and distinguished one. It was presided over by the Duke of Connaught (President of the Pilgrims of Great Britain), and among those who supported the chairman were the Duke of York, Mr. Lloyd George, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead), Earl Curzon (Foreign Secretary), and Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty.

After the toasts of the King and the President of the United States had been honoured.

The Duke of Connaught proposed the health of "His Excellency the Hon. George Harvey, American Ambassador." His Royal Highness, after paying a warm tribute to the guest of the evening, proceeded: "I think all Englishmen will agree that the two great English-speaking nations—the United States of America and the British Empire—should walk hand in hand through the many difficulties that beset us in this world for the benefit and peace of the world in general. (Cheers.) We know that His Majesty the King has the warmest feelings of friendship and regard for the United States of America and that he more than any one else, would welcome an extension of that friendly feeling which I believe exists now, and which really has never ceased to exist."

"IF THIS IS NOT THE LAST WAR!"

Mr. Lloyd George, supporting the toast, said:

"The war has taught us many things, and one is this, that the immense population of the United States of America is not all of Anglo-Saxon origin. In the United States of America there are men of every race under the sun. Nevertheless it is a source of pride to us in these islands that when you come to the great events which have determined the life and history of America the directing minds have been Anglo-Celtic. (Cheers and laughter.) There is Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Jefferson, who I believe was a Welshman, Lincoln, Read, Stonewall Jackson—all names familiar to us in these islands. The great literature of America is ours. The great literature of Britain is theirs. We speak the same tongue, we worship the same great men. There is the same sympathy and community that nothing can break. For that reason we can never regard the citizens of the United States of America quite as foreigners. (Cheers.) Therefore in the new Ambassador we welcome a brilliant, a man of the world, and a well-known name, who will lend more upon the goodwill, good understanding, and co-operation between these two great English-speaking peoples than upon any other one fact. (Loud cheers.) It is the best, the surest guarantee of the peace of the world. (Cheers.) And never did the world stand in greater need of it."

REPRESENTATIVE IN SUPREME COUNCIL.

I am glad that the new Ambassador's appointment coincides with the decision of the United States of America to be accurately represented in the Council of Nations (cheers)—and I am glad that the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has been chosen as the representative of the United States in the Supreme Council, and that he will be present at the coming meeting. The decision pending there is a momentous one, and it will have a momentous influence. It is essential to the peace of the world that America should be in it. Europe is a troubled Continent. European diplomacy works always in a dense thicket of ancient feuds. It is not always easy to see the light of day. Floated, tangled, intertwined, desperate have quarrels which have lasted centuries, beyond the records of history; to use an old English legal phrase, "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. That is the story of European feuds, and I never realised till the Peace Conference how many there were. (Laughter.) The war rather concealed them, and I never realised how deep their roots were. In Central Europe there are blood feuds which we all thought had been dead and buried for centuries, reared into full and vigorous life with the peace. (Laughter.) Repression and peace for centuries had given them a new strength, and it is difficult to walk amidst all these ancient conflicts. These feuds are ineradicable. They are not merely retained in the memory, they remain in the blood. You have only to go to the field of Verdun, and you see every yard churned with the frenzy of old controversy. You feel that there you see the feud of Gaul and Britain which has been going on for thousands of years fought over seven months on a single battlefield. That is Europe.

When will it come to an end? Each time the victor says: "There is an end of it," what happens? Stroke is followed by counter-stroke; revenge ends in double revenge; and double revenge is followed by some more terrible revenge. The momentum of revenge increases with each succeeding stroke as the weapons of revenge become more effective. If this war is not the last war, the next will leave Europe in ashes. It is essential that we should find some way of dragging the nations out of this labyrinth of hatred which has ravaged Europe for unknown centuries. (Loud cheers.) We welcome the fact that a new, lower, vigorous, clear-headed, unimpaired, with these old feuds, without its being being blurred by them—a nation, powerful as no democracy has ever been—should come in and help to lead us to the paths of peace and goodwill and brotherhood among men.

We are delighted to see the United States of America coming in, not because we want to drag her into the bog—that would only make things worse; it would only aggravate things. We want America to help us out and not to help us in. (Cheers.) We appeal to America not merely as a nation of high ideals; we know that it is not a country that will say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" More than that, the world has become more interdependent than it has ever been before. (Cheers.) What has happened even in trade

(Continued on page 2.)

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ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY.

(Continued from page 5.)

The last few months show how dependent not merely one nation in Europe is upon another, but how dependent one Continent is upon another, and if half the world be conquered, the other half will suffer in the end. Therefore this decision excites hopes in our breasts. We rejoice in it, and we rejoice in the selection which has been made of a man who knows Europe, who understands Europe, who sympathizes with Europe, but who is a whole-hearted American, an American patriot above everything, and when I support the toast of his health I claim him not merely as the new Ambassador to the Court of James, but as the representative of the great democracy of the West in the council of the nations of the world. (Loud cheers.)

BRITANNIA AND COLUMBIA.

The American Ambassador, replying, said that indeed would be the capabilities of any human being whose heart failed to leap in so splendid and so generous a greeting as had been accorded him. On behalf of his country, his Government, the President, and himself, he thanked them in a spirit of no mere effusive and feeble sentimentality. He spoke the strong, compelling, wholesome sentiment from which that society springs into being and had continued to flourish until that day as the most distinctive link in the chain of blood relationship which connected the two great groups of the common race, which had become one of the most potent agencies of civilization. (Cheers.) He next referred to "the earnest desire and determination of both peoples to blow away the mists of misconception and misunderstanding which far too long have hidden their true natures one from the other. Speaking of the President, Mr. Harvey said that President Harding not merely thought but felt in the very fibre of his being that at this crucial period, more distinctively than at any other in history, "friendliness and goodwill should exist always between the peoples of the two great English-speaking Nations," and through his representative he pledged that unflinching co-operation, for which, in the apt words of the American Secretary of State, he had "positive genius" in achieving that noble and absolutely essential aspiration. (Cheers.)

The Ambassador continued: "While charged naturally with the agreeable task of striving to maintain the existing cordial relations of our two countries, I shall fail miserably in my mission, to the grievous disappointment of my chief, if I do not so greatly strengthen those bonds of friendship and mutual helpfulness that hereafter our respective Governments will not only prefer durable agreements to tentative compromises as between themselves, but will instinctively approach all world problems from the same angle as of common and inseparable concern. Surely the realization of this plain purpose would constitute one step in the direction of the perfect understanding which would be bound to follow. No less surely, moreover, does that realization appear attainable when, as I rejoice to testify of my own knowledge, King and President see eye to eye and sense the yearnings of the peoples to whose service their lives are proudly dedicated. Nothing could be more futile, more delusive, or more mischievous than to pretend that however deep and true be our affection for the Mother Country, our proffer of a helping hand is attributable primarily to tender susceptibility. It is not. My country stands ready to work with yours, first because it is to her own interest to do so, and secondly because it is to the advantage of both."

AN ANGLO-SAXON IDEAL.

"It is not the past, not even the future, that concerns us at the moment; it is the present, perilous present. So let us, as prudent minds, first ask, not what are the prospects, but where do we stand? A few fundamentals on behalf of my own country I can set forth plainly. One of prime importance is this: For years and years I have heard proclaimed at stated intervals that war between Great Britain and United States had ceased to be conceivable. Never have I known a declaration to be denied general approbation. And yet it is quite clear that what is alleged to be a fact is no more than an assumption. No resumption of armed conflict is unimaginable. Any day may witness renewal of the Wars of the Roses, any day the clash of the blue and the grey in the swamps of Virginia, but so unlikely are such happenings that the suggestion, even though incredibly made, would evoke no more than a derisive smile. But it is one thing to stamp constantly upon an absurd notion, and quite another never to think of it at all."

"Now the question arises, have not our respective countries reached a point, with respect to the remotest possibility of conflict, that justifies our forgetting it as completely as the battles of Bosworth Field and Appomattox have faded out of recollection? (Cheers.) Such, at any rate, I am proud and happy to report faithfully, in the teeth of all the mischief-makers and scandal-mongers of both nations, has become the settled conviction of our people, and I hope, and doubt not, of yours. (Cheers.) If so, who can reckon the value of the final removal of this barrier against potential, though not, of course, political, amalgamation of these two mighty forces, in part, at least, civilized and in whole assuredly civilizing? Happy indeed, and I pray not far distant, will be the day when, through perfect understanding, without sacrifice of one jot of independence or of one tithe of individuality, Britain and America shall feel confident both jointly and severally to master all injustices, and all iniquities of their race, no less for the sake of their own peoples than as an example to all mankind. (Cheers.) All this can be accomplished; of course it can be accomplished. Nothing good and beneficent ever has been, nothing is to-day, nothing ever can be, impossible to Anglo-Saxons. But we shall get nowhere until we abruptly put aside academic discussion of theoretical proposals and manfully face without mincing of wine the actual realities. We must realize that the time has come to practise what we have been preaching and to demonstrate our fidelity by our acts." (Cheers.)

Turning to his own country, Mr. Harvey said: "The new Government, solid in all its willing and ready, already, within little more than two months of its authority, it has advanced a clear and explicit proposal designed to resolve the most vexatious problem of communication through the Pacific; it took so decisive a stand on reparations that high officials of your Government have go-

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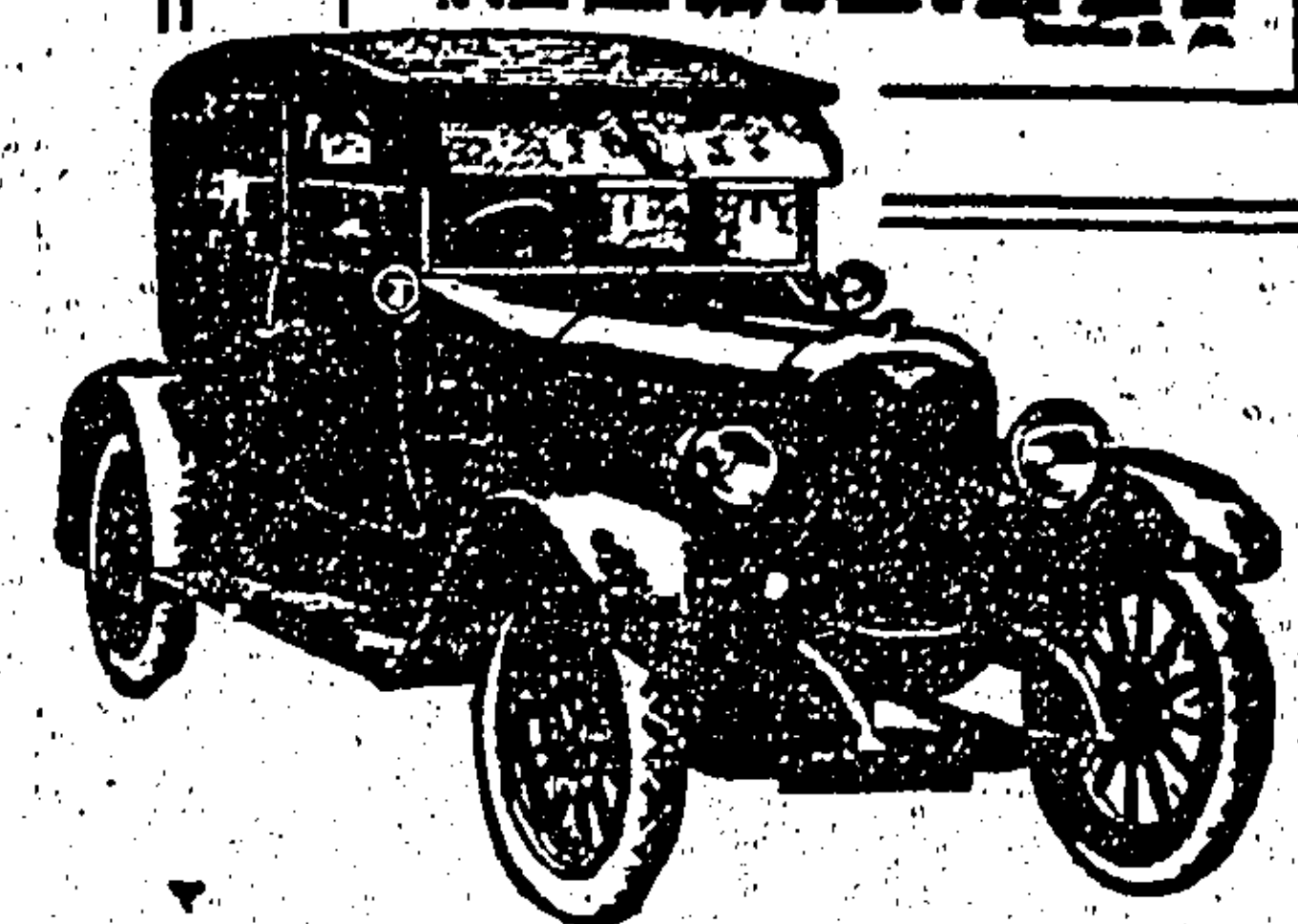
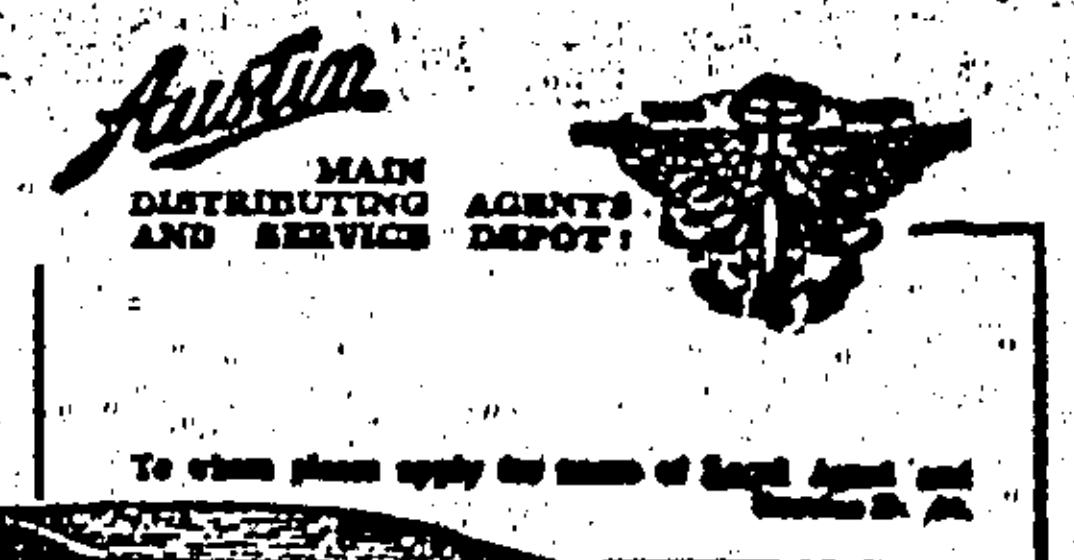
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)		
Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel	Hotel (Mokden) — Yamato Hotel Ryokun Port Arthur — Yamato Hotel
IN CHOSON		
Kefio (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Shinagha — Shingishu Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Dairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel	Hotel (Mokden) — Yamato Hotel Ryokun Port Arthur — Yamato Hotel

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FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ...	Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ...	Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU ...	Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	Saturday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.
KIEIST ...	Friday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.
NISHIMA MARU ...	Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ...	Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ...	Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ...	Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via SUEZ

TAKETOYO MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE, KANAGAWA MARU

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang

MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July.

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THE GENERAL STRIKE.

A RECORD OF FAILURE.

The idea of the general strike was first formulated by a French Socialist, Tortier, but its real populariser is the French syndicalist, M. Georges Sorel. With no little humour he described it as a "myth" which must not be subjected to detailed criticism or actually employed. It was in fact, to be a weapon which was to be used but which lost its virtue when unheeded.

Sorel, indeed, saw very clearly that, if the general strike by any chance, should succeed, it must ruin the country and leave the strikers nothing but misery—which happened in 1917-18 in Russia; while, if it failed, the strikers gained nothing.

His prediction has since he wrote been verified by the practical test of experience.

There have been several general strikes, all of which have failed. Sweden was one of the first countries to have practical experience of a general strike—in 1909. The actual cause of the struggle was a dispute in the wood-pulp trade. But that was merely a pretext for a trial of strength which had been threatening for some time.

The industry and business of the country were brought to a standstill. The internal traffic of the towns was stopped. Newspaper refused to clean the streets and grave-diggers and undertakers declined to bury the dead. There was no electric light or gas; no telephone service, and the water supply was cut off. These conditions prevailed for about a month.

Public indignation was intense. The citizens in all the towns held meetings and banded themselves together in a Voluntary Civilian Watch and Vigilance Corps, branches of which were established all over the country. The members undertook to carry on all public services, such as street cleaning, gas and electric works, and hospital transport, and also to assist in the loading and unloading of food, seed, corn, coal, firewood, and the like. Undoubtedly it was they who put an end to the paralysis caused by the general strike.

South Africa's experience of the general strike was a notable one. Unrest began in the Witwatersrand with the great miners' strike in 1913, when there was much rioting, arson, and bloodshed in Johannesburg, and along the Reef in January, 1914, the men employed on the State Railways struck and enlisted the sympathy of the other unions.

The general strike was timed to take place at midnight. But General Botha, then Prime Minister of the Union, resolved upon a bold stroke. People going to their business the next morning were astounded to find the whole of the big towns patrolled by mounted burghers; who had been mobilised with incredible rapidity, many of them riding vast distances.

No congregations of people were allowed in the streets. Every group of more than five persons was immediately broken up by the Union forces.

Simultaneously the ten organisers of the strike were arrested, lodged in goal, and removed secretly in the dead of night to the coast, where they were placed on board a steamer which sailed immediately for England.

Australia had its general strike in August, 1917. It began with a grievance of the railwaymen in Sydney. Government declared that the strike would be fought with all the resources at hand, and the response of the public was remarkable. Students volunteered to restore the tramway service and schoolboys collected the fares. A great many farmers came in from the country and put themselves at the disposal of the Government, doing useful work in unloading cargo at the docks. After five weeks, the strike collapsed.

In France this sort of trouble was experienced so recently as last year. On a previous occasion the Government had quelled a widespread strike on the railways by calling up the strikers as Army reservists. On this occasion also the Government acted with vigour. The General Confederation of Labour which had organised the stoppage, was prosecuted and speedily lost its control of the strikers; more and more men returned to work and the strike soon became a definite failure.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

£75,000 FOR GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls held its 133rd anniversary festival on May 25th at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, under the presidency of Mr. John Thornhill Morland, M.A., J.P., P.G.D., Provincial Grand Master of Berkshire. In proposing "Success to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," the Chairman said the institution was founded in 1788 with the modest number of fifteen girls. There are at the present day 335 girls being provided for in the school at Clapham Junction and the junior school at Weybridge, and 476 others are receiving the out-education grant. The estimated annual expenditure is over £65,000, while the actual assured income is £17,000.

Mr. Maurice Bescheroff, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary of the Institution, in announcing the result of the festival, said that 250 lodges in London had sent up lists under £200, while twenty-three had exceeded that amount.

The grand total was announced as follows:

London (2,578 Stewards) £38,161.14.3	
Districts—Overseas (18 Stewards) 770.12.9	
Provinces (1,370 Stewards) 26,002.0.11	
Total (4,404 Stewards) £75,014.8.5	

of which Berkshire contributed £10,000 17s. 6d. at the hands of 112 Stewards. The total of the festival was the third highest in the history of the institution, being beaten in 1920 with £80,665 and in 1919 by £101,684.

COMPLETE UNION IN TIME?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE COALITION.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was the guest of the New Members' Coalition Group at a luncheon at the House of Commons, on May 4th.

Sir Ernest Wills, K.C., M.P., who presided, proposed the health of the guests. He said that Mr. Chamberlain was a man to whom they owed a loyalty equal to that which they owed to the Prime Minister—a loyalty which was devoted but spontaneous. They were not party slaves. They wanted to support both their leaders, and Mr. Chamberlain would have to convince them by argument, and not to chastise their political bodies with whips. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chamberlain, responding, said he did not venture to prophesy, but he would not be surprised if the Coalition which was formed in the war, if its course could run freely and naturally, and if they were not over-hasty, led in time to a complete union, bringing together in one party men of different positions, of different political thought, who yet found that in the new world with which we were confronted the fundamental conditions on which they were agreed were infinitely more important than the minor matters on which they were not agreed. It would be profoundly unwise to hurry the natural development of events. Let that come which would. It would be the natural result of the progress of political controversy and the development of new forces and the raising of new questions and of the free play of their constitutional liberties and of the innate political sense of the British people. All he urged was that both sections of the Coalition should always have that possibility in mind. They should not allow themselves to be deterred from co-operation with old opponents by any narrow prejudices arising out of past strife, but should recognize that the war had altered the whole political outlook.

THE CHALLENGE TO BE MET.

After protesting against the assumption that the Labour Party was authorized by the working-men as a body to speak their minds on political issues, Mr. Chamberlain said that whatever might be the future of the Coalition, he was inclined to think that none of those present would see the end of it. Unless they of the Coalition stood together now in the same spirit which brought them together, unless they actively organized and actively taught, the nation would be confronted with perils more dangerous, because far more insidious, than those of the Great War. What was at stake was the natural development and the maintenance of free Parliamentary institutions, which were challenged by outside action, attempting not to convert the nation through the authorized channels, but by a new political gospel to drive the nation and Parliament at the bidding of a majority into a course which their reason and their judgment alike condemned. There were those who would willingly try to make each part of Coalition suspicious of the other. He did not think they would be caught by such traps.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 3rd, at 12.17.—Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations, except at Manila and Guam, where it has decreased slightly.

A shallow depression is shown to the west of Hongkong.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.96 inches. Total since January 1st, 63.58 inches against an average of 40.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock S.E. winds moderate; cloudy, rainy.

Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

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HAIPHONG via HUIHOW ...	"TAKSANG" ... Tues. 5th July, 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"HANGSANG" ... Tues. 5th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"FUOSHING" ... Tues. 5th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"KWONGSANG" ... Tues. 5th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"CHOWSANG" ... Wed. 6th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"HINSANG" ... Fri. 8th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"LUONGSANG" ... Fri. 8th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"NAMSANG" ... Sat. 8th July, 3 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Huihow when in accordance with the schedule.

BURNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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S.S. "GLENSHANE" ...	12th July

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENLYLE" ...	5th July	GENOA, LONDON & HULL
M.V. "GLENLUCE" ...	25th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENNAVY" ...	25th July	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 1st.
Calcutta Maru, Japanese str., 3,215 tons, Capt. G. Matsushita, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Kaiyung, British str., 847 tons, Capt. E. B. Jones, from Haiphong and Pak-hoi, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Eximta Maru, Japanese str., 579 tons, Capt. K. Nakagawa, from Tsingtau, with salt and general cargo.—M.B.K.
 July 2nd.
Allong, British str., 1,498 tons, Capt. J. A. Tyree, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Nemaze.
Changshou, British str., 1,392 tons, Capt. E. A. Lovegrove, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chenai, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. Purshaw, from Canton.—B. & S.
Hanquang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. Richard, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hydrangea, British str., 581 tons, Capt. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Kamato Maru, Japanese str., 3,723 tons, Capt. N. Yanagi, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Mogami Maru, Japanese str., 1,336 tons, Capt. T. Inouye, from Canton.—M.B.K.
Providence, Norwegian str., 693 tons, Capt. Ulf, from Canton.—Kwang Mow Tai.
Sanka Maru, Japanese str., 4,513 tons, Capt. H. Inaki, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Soerabaya Maru, Japanese str., 2,793 tons, Capt. Y. Takada, from Sourabaya and Sandakan, with sugar.—O.S.K.
Taichun, Chinese str., 1,216 tons, Capt. J. Hallett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Tjibodas, Dutch str., 2,953 tons, Capt. P. Hopman, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C. & J. L.
Wahkang, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Ho Kam Hi, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang.
Yanpakung, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yuen Cheong Lee.
 July 3rd.
Chekiang, British str., 1,313 tons, Capt. F. M. Dillon, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chankiang, British str., 1,229 tons, Capt. B. A. Thomson, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Choyang, British str., 1,421 tons, Capt. W. Kelly, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hailong, British str., 1,105 tons, Capt. W. Couper, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Douglas Lapiak & Co.
Gensin Maru, Japanese str., 1,989 tons, Capt. Y. Yoshioka, from Omajika.—Suzuki & Co.
Hant Maru, Japanese str., 1,073 tons, Capt. K. Katayama, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.
Kanagawa, British str., 7,000 tons, Capt. E. T. Pitcher, from Melbourne via ports, with a general cargo.—P. & O.
Pak Wo, Chinese str., 1,147 tons, Capt. Q. Webster, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yee Woo.
Zudra, Dutch str., 5,617 tons, Capt. J. B. Brochman, from Amsterdam and Manila, with a general cargo.—J.C. & J. L.

Taiku Maru, Japanese str., 1,234 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Tjondari, Dutch str., 3,013 tons, Capt. N. van Wijck, from Sourabaya, Batavia and Manilla, with sugar and general cargo.—J.C. & J. L.

CLEARANCES

July 2nd.
Amakusa Maru, for Swatow.
Calcutta Maru, for Singapore.
Chenai, for Shanghai.
Chidai, for Banka.
Chiphung, for Canton.
Ching, for Hoihow.
Thais, for Tarakan.
Lake Fielding, for Singapore.
Providence, for Newchwang.
Sanka Maru, for Whampoa.
Telemachus, for Saigon.
Totai Maru, for Keelung.
Wah Hong, for K. C. Wan.
Wingsung, for Manilla.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS
 Per s.s. *Choyang* on July 3rd:—Mr. W. Anglin, Capt. Hoihow.
 Per s.s. *Hailong* on July 3rd:—Father Labradore, Mr. O. F. Savage, Mr. R. Geoffrey, Miss Ruth Sperry, Mr. Wench.

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. *Korea Maru* on July 1st:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Biney, Mr. F. Bumann, Mr. T. H. Dimbleville, Mr. H. Eadie, Mr. J. N. F. Forbes, Mr. R. A. Gowen, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hitchcock, Mr. G. Enley, Mr. K. Hutter, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. J. S. Knight, Mr. F. MacBride, Mr. J. A. J. J. Bussan, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Renwick, Mr. W. C. Sanders, Mr. M. Stanton, Mr. E. Suzuki, Capt. J. Sigueland, Mr. J. B. Sutor, Miss M. E. Turley, Miss B. Tonkin, Mr. A. A. Conscience, Mr. S. E. Campbell, Mr. L. Dionisio, Mr. F. Guterres, Mr. Jose Guterres, Mr. F. Guterres, Mrs. S. Hirata, Mr. L. Hashigons, Mr. J. Johnson, Miss S. Kawamura, Mr. J. R. Melville, Mr. L. Perpetuo, Mrs. E. C. da Silva, Mr. M. Yumano.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki on July 2nd, at 6.30 a.m. left there the same day at 3 p.m., and was due at Shanghai on July 3rd, at 9 p.m.
 The s.s. *Helena* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on July 1st for Hongkong, and is due here on July 3rd.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Takayama Maru* (New York line) left Moji for Hongkong on July 1st, and is expected here on July 6th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Totomi Maru* (Bombay line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on July 1st, and is expected here on July 8th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Asaricus (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.
Cyclone (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.
Empress of Asia, due July 14th.
Elphinstone (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Empress of Japan, due July 7th, at 7 a.m.
Gloria (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Halcyon (American Oriental), from New York, due beginning of July.
Helena (Blue Funnel), due July 6th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due July 7th.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 6th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due August 10th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 21st.
Teierias (Blue Funnel line), due July 10th.

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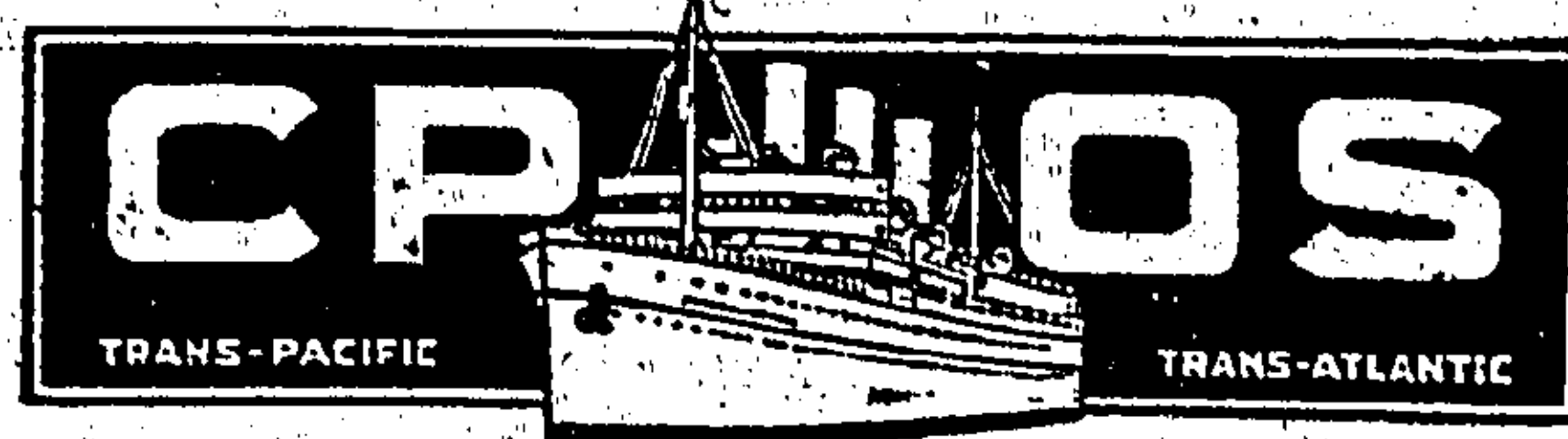
FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 7th July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 7th July.

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E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

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San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Gibraltar, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc. apply to:—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNDEPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING" ... S.S. "NILE" ... S.S. "CHINA"

Sept. 9th July 15th Aug. 9th

HONGKONG to MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" ... Aug. 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE" ... S.S. "CHINA"

Sept. 16th July 23rd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
Palmer's Building, Ice House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent.

No. 1934. No. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 16th
PERSIA MARU	22,000	July 30th, at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	Aug. 27th
TENYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 9th
KOREA MARU	22,000	Sept. 20th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHOYO MARU	16,500	July 19th
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 13th

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to:—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

(34)

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA 15th July
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU) 15th July
 To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA) 20th Aug.
 * Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3005.

(451)

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
CHILDAR	JAVA	in port	2nd July	JAVA
TJIBODAS	CHINA PORTS	2nd July	8th July	BELAWAN-DELI/JAVA
TJILIWONG	JAVA	12th July	17th July	CHINA PORTS
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI/JAPAN	14th July	18th July	JAVA
TJILEBOET	JAVA	15th July	21st July	JAPAN

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building First Floor.
Telephone No. 1574.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing on or about
"BRIELLE"	July	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th July
"RADJA"	Aug.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Aug.
"TJIMANOEK"	Sept.	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	16th Sept.
"ALDERAMIN"	Oct.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

General Agents,

Tel. No. 1574

York Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK
 S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 10th Aug. (via East).
 For Freight and full particulars apply to:—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
 St. George's Building
 Telephone 3165.
 Telegrams "Furness".

(15)

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
SHANGHAI ... (Parcels 23rd May) ...	Soochow ...	4th inst.
JAPAN, SHANGHAI and MANILA ...	Kashima Maru ...	5th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Mishima Maru ...	6th inst.
JAPAN ...	Tokai Maru ...	6th inst.
JAPAN ...	Tokai Maru ...	6th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only) ...	Gregory Apsar ...	7th inst.
London 2nd June ...	Kaga Maru ...	7th inst.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI ...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Japan ...	Kanama ...	Monday, 4th, 10.30 A.M.
*Swatow ...	Hydrangea ...	Monday, 4th, 2.3 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong ...	Takao ...	Monday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Chinkiang ...	Monday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China ...		
*Swatow and Bangkok ...	Chengta ...	Tuesday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Hohow, Fook and Haiphong ...	Kaifong ...	Tuesday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok ...	Fooking ...	Tuesday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and N. China ...	Kiungang ...	Tuesday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China ...	Huangang ...	Tuesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fooking ...	Hui Loon ...	Tuesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Szechuan ...	Tuesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Straits, and *Bangkok ...	Changchow ...	Wednesday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ...	Chinghai ...	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China ...	Choyang ...	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and N. China ...	Soochow ...	Thursday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, and *Philippine Islands ...	Lunan ...	Friday, 8th, 8.45 A.M.
*Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, ...	Kaji Maru ...	Letters ... 9.30 A.M.
L. Marques, South Africa ...		
Danushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE ...		
via MARSHALLS ...		
Sandakan ...	Hinsang ...	Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT)

"LAOMEDON"	13th JULY	London, Antwerp & Hamburg
"MENTOR"	19th JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEUER"	11th AUG	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	16th AUG	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ATREUS"	30th AUG	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"EURYDAMAS"	10th JULY	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool
"YANTZE"	16th JULY	M'les, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"AGAMNON"	26th JULY	Liverpool & Glasgow
"ECRYPYLOS"	3rd AUG	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA)

"TYNDAROS"	6th JULY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"PROTESILAS"	3rd AUG	
"IXION"	24th AUG	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"DEUCALION"	5th JULY	via Suez
"MENTOR"	19th JULY	for London
"TEIRESIAS"	16th AUG	for London
"ASCANIUS"	7th SEPT	for Liverpool

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	US \$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	US \$1,489,000
HEAD OFFICE:	SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK	
Head Office for the Orient,	SHANGHAI
CANTON	HANKOW
CHANGHWA	YOKING
	MANILA
	TIENTSIN
	SINGAPORE
	D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded	Lowest W.L. ever recorded	W.L. July 1st 1921	W.L. July 2nd 1921
Wuchow W. River	+4.70	-2.42	26.80	—
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	-0.20	6.30	—
Lankow W. River	+57.00	—	16.50	—
Samshui N. River	+27.20	-5.90	9.60	9.70
Shakki g R. River	+15.15	-0.93	4.69	7.11

G. W. O'Brien, Engineer-in-Chief.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch: Tanoff Building

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT SAVINGS, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent, respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, July 7th, 1921.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1920. With Index. Price \$7.00. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

July 2nd
On LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 27
Bank Bills, on demand ... 27 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... 27 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ... 27 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight ... 27 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight ... 27 1/2
On PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 600
Credit, at 4 months sight ... 600
On NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 49 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight ... 51 1/2
On HONGKONG:—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 20 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 20 1/2
On SHANGHAI:—
Bank Bills, at sight ... 10 1/2
Private, 30 days sight ... 10 1/2
On YOKOHAMA:—
On demand—Pescos ... 105
On SINGAPORE:—
On demand ... 111 1/2
On BATAVIA:—
On demand ... 118 1/2
On HAITI:—
On demand ... nom.
On SAIGON:—
On demand ... 81
On BANGKOK:—
On demand ... 7.50 n.
Sovereigns Bank's Buying Rate ... \$43.81
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael ... \$43.81
Bar Silver per oz ... 25 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:
 Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000
 Sterling ... \$2,500,000
 Silver ... \$2,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., Chairman.
 G. M. DODWELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 S. S. GRUBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTISON, Esq.
 Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, J. A. PLAMMER, Esq.
 A. O. LANG, Esq., H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
 Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARKS BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local CURRENCY and on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, June 29th, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted through the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:
 A. G. STEPHEN,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$23,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... \$23,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
 Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, FRENCH BANK.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000
 Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... Frs. 45,000,000
 Deposits ... Frs. 835,000,000
 The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
 Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Hankow, Hanoi, Fookchow, Canton, Saigon, Yokohama, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, London, New York, Bordeaux, Batavia.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
 In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Special facilities for French Bankers.
 M. MONTARGIS,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, January 1st, 1921.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... \$3,000,000
 Subscribed Capital ... \$1,800,000
 Paid-up Capital ... \$1,050,000
 Reserve Fund ... \$1,100,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
 THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
 Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN GINKO).
 Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 45,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manji.
 FORMOSA—Gila, Kagi, Kienbo, Keelung, Maikang, Nanto, Pingshan, Shinghiki, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aho.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsu, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.
 OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Balaia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARKS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Islands, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
 S. KONDOH,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000
 Reserve Funds ... Frs. 69,667,203.54

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Shanghai, Canton, Nanning, Singapore, Hanoi, Peking, Tientsin, Haiphong, Fookchow, Tourane, Hankow, Phnom-Penh, Pondichery.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MAHSOT,
 Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, November 1st, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA, 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... 12,788,000
 Reserve Funds ... 7,786,022.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
 For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE FEL,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
 St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors
 Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager:—Mr. L. S. HOLM.
 Asst. Manager:—Mr. K. T. WONG.
 Hongkong Manager: Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
 No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.
 PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00
 RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Poon Wai Tong, Chairman.
 Mr. Chow Shue Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wang Yen Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Sui, Mr. Ng Chung Lok, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager:—Mr. Kan Tong Po.
 Asst. Manager:—Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts 4 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
 For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, October 1st, 1920.

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